

1. THE BEGINNING

When the Tegalrejo war [began], the Company pressed forward
Wednesday Wage
The fourth of the Javanese date
Month of Besar
Year Be Hijrah 1752, Javanese Year
(...)

The reasoning (...) for the great war is as follows (...)
Upon the death of Sinuwun Jarot, Pangeran Adipati Anom was established to
replace [him] as Sultan, replacing his father Sinuwun Jarot.

2. THE SECOND: CIVIL [MATTERS]

The civil court that was also run or the Nitipraja, concerning loans or the
failure of civil cases, was at the Danurejan.

Reportedly: the decision in any case depended on the pleasure of Raden
Adipati Danurejo himself. Whoever gave many bribes or gifts in the form of
money or goods, especially beautiful women, was the one favored. If the
losing party did not accept, then another case was sought, a heavier sentence
imposed, or it was claimed they harbored criminals, using knowledgeable
witnesses.

Regarding the resolution of cases, after it was finished, the person who did
not accept was punished or fined money; if someone owned rice fields, those
fields were suspended, or their position was suspended for one or two years,
with it being declared that the person did not comply and dared to violate
the state's orders.

The establishment of Kanjeng Sultan Timur or Sinuwun Pakubuwono the Fifth:
Thursday Pon

The twenty-seventh
Month of Mulud

Year Je 1750, Javanese year

Asked to be seated on the throne, he refused and then cried.

The one who sat on the throne was Tuan Resident Smissaert, having consulted
on the establishment of Sinuwun Kanjeng Sultan Mangkubuwono the Fifth,
already agreed upon by the officials in the State of Yogyakarta.

At that time, Pangeran Diponegoro did not come because he did not receive an
order from the Danurejan or from the Residency Office. It is said Pangeran
Diponegoro felt hurt.

Within the month, Pangeran Diponegoro and Pangeran Mangkubumi were appointed
as regents of the kraton.

3. THE THIRD: INHERITANCE

If a priyayi or pangeran and bupati died, his village appanage land was
suspended at the Kadanurejan for two or three years, not yet given or handed
over to the successor, even though the successor was already present.
Meanwhile, the income from that suspended land, in the form of tax money,
went to Raden Adipati Danurejo.

If that land was given, the priyayi who received it incurred a cost of office
or the mark of purchasing the seal; the amount large or small was uncertain,
considering the extent of the rice fields, such as for one jong of rice field
yielding five reals or f12.50 and f15.00, the cost to buy the seal was f7.75.
As for the priyayi who received the rice field, if he could pay that amount,
he collected it from the village head; if it was received but could only be
paid later, the fee could be collected up to threefold or fourfold. The
penalty if the village head refused to pay was that his position was removed
and replaced by another person who dared to pay that much. That is why
conflicts frequently arose in the villages.

4. THE FOURTH: MATTERS OF WEALTH

The expenditure of wealth from the villages to redeem work, such as:

When the Grebek Puasa, Maulud, and Grebek Besar approached, the common people incurred wealth [tax], for 1 jong 30 duit for buying lime for stone brushing work.

If repairing the kraton roof, 1 jong 60 duit.

Repairing the gamelan or painting, 1 jong 50 duit.

Repairing carriages or horse teams, 1 jong f 7.50.

Building bridges or embankments, 1 jong f 1.50.

If the sultan married or held a wedding for a child, the obligatory contribution was 1 jong f 2.50.

If repairing roads or building canals, the forced contribution was 1 jong f 2.00.

Crossing the Progo River was contracted out; every time someone traveled using a boat, or during the dry season just crossing, they incurred a crossing fee:

1 person ... 10 duit

1 horse ... 20 duit

1 shoulder-pole load ... 5 duit

1 carried bundle ... 2 duit

If a High Official came, an allowance or obligatory hospitality contribution was incurred, for 1 jong 80 duit.

If Sinuwun held a wedding for a child or relative who was installed at the Kadanurejan, the ceremonial gathering or assembly included various games, whatever amusements pleased the crowd:

Main po Chinese game

Main posing Chinese game

Main dadu Chinese game

Main Kartu Chinese game

Main Setuter Dutch game

Main Selikuran Dutch game

Main Keplek Javanese game

Main cockfighting

Main quail fighting

Main cricket fighting

Main candlenut fighting

The tax farming was contracted to the Chinese; within one day and one night, their contract was reportedly f 500.00 or f 1000.00, thus the games could run for up to 40 days or even 60 days, the total tax collected amounting to f 40,000.00 or f 60,000.00, covering the costs of purchasing keris, costumes, [and] masks at the Danurejan.

5. THE FIFTH: OUTER REGIONS

If a bupati from the Outer Regions came to Yogya, the provisions carried on shoulder poles were subject to a fee collected by the Chinese guarding the

gate, but this often led to disputes and was eventually contracted out, because of the great trouble as all goods had to be opened.

The fees for traveling bupati:

1 Wedana Bupati – paid a fee of f 500.00

1 Lurah Bupati – paid a fee of f 300.00

10 Jajar Bupati – paid a fee of f 2000.00

– total f 2800.00

The estimate was more than that; this money went into the Danurejan.

Money extracted from the common people, other than standard taxes, was as follows:

Pacumpleng ... door tax

Grigajih ... poll tax

Pengawang-awang ... yard tax

Pajigar or tail tax = buffaloes up to horses

Wilah welit, if 1 jong, within 1 year yields f 2.50

Pajongket, money for moving house

Bekti or sur, people performing work such as for a mantri whose rice field was 12 jong, let alone a demang penajungan.

For instance, there was a demang named Singorono in the village of Buwaran holding 12 jong of rice fields, making fifty bau or cargo.

If there was a man named Wironoyo from Waru village who was wealthy and asked to become the demang of Buwaran village, giving or paying a tribute of f 500.00, this was then accepted at the Danurejan, and Singorono was promptly dismissed. If Singorono himself could pay f 500, then the land was divided in two, the old owner getting 6 jong, the new one getting 6 jong, sharing the workload together. Thus, the order yielded f 1000.00 from Buwaran village. This then led to mutual robbery; whoever was lucky if one of the village heads died, later that land would yield tribute again.

As for those who robbed, the penalty was being caught. If not yet known at the office, if the robber could pay a ransom of f 300.00 or f 500.00, they were then released or declared to have escaped from jail, but the person was already back at their home. If it became known someone wanted to capture [them] but did not give [bribe], if they were caught again anyway and brought to the office, the person who dared to capture [them] would soon be robbed or killed; the ways of robbers were various.

If someone made a complaint and there was litigation, money was charged:

Pakencing

Panglubar putusan

Pahusur, the deduction from the money involved in the case, the amount large or small was undetermined.

If the disputed item was worth f 100 copper,

the pakencing charge was f 10 copper

the panglubar charge was f 10 copper

the pahusur charge was f 10 copper

Likewise, the one sued demanded pakebul f 10 copper, the commission or percentage demanded pakebul f 10 copper; what remained was the money for the winning party, [but] some did not even receive their money because it had already been borrowed by the Japa[ksa] or borrowed by the person who brought the civil case initially.

6. THE SIXTH: THE DISMISSAL OF KIAI PANGULU OF YOGYA NAMED KIAI PANGULU RAHMANODIN

Secondly, that Kiai Pangulu did not get along with Raden Adipati Danurejo, because the Kiai Pangulu thought many colleagues and court officials disagreed with the Kiai Pangulu's findings, and Raden Adipati granted the Kiai Pangulu's request due to this incompatibility. Pangeran Diponegoro did not agree because the old pangulu who appointed him pangulu was Sinuwun Sepuh, but the Kiai Pangulu strongly requested his dismissal because he wanted to go on the Hajj.

Once the Kiai Pangulu was dismissed, he was fined; no one gave permission for matters of marriage by a judge, because if a new pangulu was appointed, Sinuwun Timur could not yet give judicial permission. But the Kiai Pangulu was already dismissed; the one appointed to replace him as pangulu was a young ketib given the name Kiai Pangulu Kamalodiningrat. The one who gave permission was Raden Adipati Danurejo, and Pangeran Diponegoro refused to accept it. Also according to reports, that young ketib was appointed pangulu because he secretly paid f 3000.00 or more.

7. THE SEVENTH: [HEAD TOMB GUARDIANS]

Kiai Resokusumo guarding the Imogiri cemetery

Kiai Repangi guarding the Kutogede cemetery

Kiai Jamjani guarding the Kutogede cemetery

If the head tomb guardian stepped down, they were replaced by their children or grandchildren. If replaced by someone else, a fee was charged; each person paid f 5000.00. Thus, there were those who dared to pay that much, because that head [guardian] could extract money from the common people, reaching up to f 10,000.00. So, the f 5000 copper went to Raden Adipati Danurejo.

8. THE EIGHTH: KRATON

The Bedoyo land north of Yogya, which was leased by Tuan Colonel Nauis when he was Resident of Yogya, still leased previously from Sinuwun Jarot with a five-year agreement. That land was made into a garden with a fine rest house built, like the house of a great person. Then, after the death of Sinuwun Jarot, Pangeran Diponegoro held the position of Kraton regent. That land was requested back for the kraton. The request could be made to Raden Adipati Danurejo.

Reportedly, Raden Adipati did speak to Tuan Colonel Nauis, and Tuan Colonel agreed but asked for compensation for the expenses already incurred to build the house or plant coffee. It is not clear how much money.

From Pangeran Diponegoro's reply: how could someone lease for five years without paying tax? And now the time has come to return it when requested. Tuan Colonel asks for compensation for the expenses of building the house and planting coffee; I did not ask for the house and did not ask for the coffee trees.

If the Colonel feels he owns the house or the coffee trees there, let them be moved wherever the Colonel pleases; likewise, I have no thought of buying a house or buying coffee trees. I ask for Sinuwun's land which was leased with a five-year agreement. Now the time has come, it must be returned safely.

Reportedly, Raden Adipati was very troubled; he was afraid to speak to Tuan Colonel, [but] not speaking meant Pangeran Diponegoro would demand it later. In the end, Raden Adipati just closed the matter.

9. THE NINTH: TEGALREJO

Pangeran Diponegoro's reasoning stemmed from his role as kraton regent, yet in all discussions on any matter, he was not included in deliberations by Raden Adipati Danurejo.

So, reportedly Pangeran Diponegoro was extremely distressed, and then frequently went to the places of kiai, or:

went to Kaweron in the Kedu region

went to Mojo in the Pajang region

went to Baderan in the Pajang region

went to Pulo Kadang in the Yogya region
Afterwards, he had other thoughts; during his three years as regent, he never got along with Raden Adipati Danurejo.
Then, the priyayi in Yogya who hated Raden Adipati Danurejo told Pangeran Diponegoro, revealing Raden Adipati's secrets; those who hated Pangeran Diponegoro told Raden Adipati, also revealing Pangeran Diponegoro's secrets. Additionally: if during the Grebek, Kanjeng Tuan Resident sat on the throne, [at] Grebek Mulud, Ramelan, [and] the month of Besar, then there was uproar.

10. THE TENTH: [THE DELIBERATION OF THE YOGYA PRIYAYI]

From the deliberation of the Yogya priyayi:

pangeran

tumenggung

mantri

village demang

who remembered the story or favored either Pangeran Diponegoro or Raden Adipati Danurejo, moreover [concerned with] guarding the state, for its safety. Raden Adipati Danurejo was urged to comply by pleasing both sides because he held the position of elder, following whatever pleased Pangeran Diponegoro that did not cause trouble for the state.

If there were priyayi who came to pay respects at Diponegoro's residence, some dared to advise patience, not to think too much, just accept, only aiming for the safety of Sinuwun Timur's kraton, and the contentment of the sentono, pangeran, or the princesses.

Starting Monday

The fifth

Month of Mulud

Year [...]

Then Pangeran Diponegoro looked troubled when faced by sentono, high and low, due to their various talk.

Pangeran Diponegoro was urged to request regulations from the office regarding what the pangeran's responsibilities and duties were, so as not to get entangled with others.

Pangeran Diponegoro was urged to just remain silent and accept, because all matters were already handled by the office or the Danurejan, surely weighed by the high officials, matters proper to be arranged. However, if called for deliberation, he should attend and express what was discussed with Raden Adipati.

Some suggested the Prince should go on the Hajj to Mecca, fulfilling his own obligation.

Some suggested seizing the state, because people were already discordant; otherwise, there would always be disputes.

Some suggested upholding the religion of the Prophet.

Then, approaching the Grebek Maulud. It was rumored that after the grebek, Pangeran Diponegoro would be exiled overseas. Thus, during the grebek, those who followed numbered around 2000, including village demang.

That day of the grebek, there was then a feast at the Danurejan; reportedly Pangeran Diponegoro was poisoned, the sign being that upon returning, his body bled and teeth fell out.

Then, during the Grebek Ramelan, it was also rumored he would be seized again when paying respects. He was prepared, should he be seized, to run amok immediately.

Starting just after the Grebek Ramelan, none of the demang went home; instead, they stood guard or formed ranks, because the news was already widespread that at Tegalrejo the ranks were already large. From the deliberation of the gathered sentono, their advice to Pangeran Diponegoro was: if this matter leads to capture, it is better to fight. Whatever happens will happen later.

11. THE ELEVENTH: YOGYA

As for the deliberation of the priyayi, there were many differing opinions.

Some thought, what is the use of following a ruler with much deliberation.

Some thought, in this time when the peaceful state is in disarray with many disputes, it's better to have turmoil; what happens next will be clear.

Some thought of robbing or stealing, because at that time, matters of police, robbery, or theft were not considered. That's why at that time, the alarm gongs sounded often; when it was dark, there were many robbers and many thieves.

Likewise, if someone held a strong grudge against another, the person was invited for a feast together. Later, their house was robbed by the one who invited them to eat. But it was only done by subordinates. The one already rumored to be the head robber was named Raden Tumenggung Mangkuwijoyo, who during the turmoil was appointed by Kanjeng Tuan Besar De Kock as Pangeran Adipati Mangkudiningrat, stationed in Magelang. But he did not go himself, only gave orders or permission; he stayed at home, and his home was in the Gedong Danurejan, west of the courtyard near the gate. Reportedly, when carrying out robberies, in one night up to ten places were hit; each place involved at least 30 people, up to 60 people. The one who acted as patih and arranged the robberies was named Mas Joyodrono, demang of Tanggolan village. After robbing, if goods were obtained, they were then presented to Raden Tumenggung Mangkuwijoyo. Likewise, if Raden Tumenggung Mangkuwijoyo desired someone else's property beyond the tribute, the person's goods were just asked for and given. Other than that, all the major village demang maintained their own bands of robbers, such as these:

Demang Gamplong, Kiai Pronowijoyo Cokronegoro

Demang Tajem, Mas Joyodrono

Demang Samin, Mas Joyomenggolo Joyonegoro

Amadngarpah Seconegoro

Mulisentiko Kertonegoro

Some thought of eating well and feasting, fulfilling their desires.

Some thought of borrowing from Chinese or Dutch and wealthy Javanese, not caring about the high interest as long as they got the money, or contracting out their appanage land for up to 10 years.

Some thought of evacuating or leaving, entrusting their belongings in the villages or leaving Yogya, going to Surakarta, Semarang, or other states.

Some thought of selling goods or burying and hiding them.

Some thought, tomorrow if turmoil occurs, they would seize other men's wives.

Some thought of plundering the goods of Chinese whose homes were outside the state capital, in Prambanan and Kalasan.

Some thought of collecting taxes from the common people.

Some thought of preparing weapons, firearms, rifles.

Some thought of killing their enemies.

Some thought of buying goods because prices were cheap at that time. From the deliberation of the sentono, their proposal was for Pangeran Diponegoro to seize the state. Some argued because the news was already widespread that Pangeran Diponegoro was discordant with Raden Adipati Danurejo. "Surely Your Highness will be urged to dare to break the treaty made by Your Highness's ancestor when making peace with the Company." Pangeran Diponegoro's reply: "How could the Resident think like that? If there is a matter, surely it should be investigated first? If I am suspected of wanting to seize the kraton, is it not shameful to contest with a child? Regarding the matter that troubles my mind and heart, it's impossible the Resident doesn't know. If the Resident asks, I can answer. If I am then treated unjustly, well, what can be done?"

12. THE TWELFTH: TEGALREJO

At that time, still playing around or taking pleasure trips, going to Mojo village in the Pajang region, the house of Kiai Guru Kalipah, that is Kiai Mojo. There, reportedly, he was urged to uphold the religion of the Prophet while being much mocked. After returning from Mojo, he then had other thoughts.

Then, during the Grebek Puasa Ramelan attendance, all who participated were told to be careful because it was announced that if attending the grebeg procession, after the grebeg Pangeran Diponegoro would be seized and then exiled overseas. When attending the grebeg, it went well, nothing happened, only reportedly poison was administered at the Danurejan; the sign being that upon returning he vomited blood and blood also came out of his body, along with teeth falling out.

Then, when he appeared sick, the sentono's advice was for the upcoming Grebek Besar, if he still wished to attend, it was too worrisome. And many sentono or village priyayi came; likewise the elders advised that if attending the grebek felt uneasy, it was better to stay quiet. If asked anything, just pretend to be indisposed.

After that, in the month of Dulkahidah, year Be 1751, Raden Adipati Danurejo arranged to build a road south of Bulu westward to Gandekan, continuing west to Tegalrejo, happening to pass through the hermitage or garden of Pangeran Diponegoro, which he used daily. The one carrying out the placement of stakes was Raden Rio Brongtokusumo, who happened to be disliked by Pangeran Diponegoro.

Then Pangeran Diponegoro was informed that someone was placing stakes for a road violating the Selorojo hermitage boundary. He became extremely angry, ordered the stake placer to be seized, and the people placing stakes all fled. Pangeran Diponegoro then went home and told his wife that he could no longer bear staying in the state of Yogya.

Then in the month of Dulkahidah, Raden Adipati Danurejo received clear news that at Tegalrejo large ranks had already formed. Then all Pangeran, bupati, or mantri were summoned and questioned about who knew of Pangeran Diponegoro's deliberations.

Their replies varied; some said they knew, some said they did not know. Likewise, Tuan Secretary Chevallier frequently went to the houses of tumenggung or pangeran, seeking information confirming the behavior of priyayi causing concern or rumored to become rebels.

Raden Adipati investigated who wanted to follow and become rebels, with Raden Adipati declaring thus: "Yes, in the current time, as long as the Danurejo exists, if there are people wanting to become rebels, they won't even use up one cartridge of powder."

Such was the statement of the priyayi. However, the bupati or other common people, many were already prepared to become rebels because many pangeran or tumenggung, let alone other priyayi, had been hurt by Raden Adipati Danurejo.

13. THE THIRTEENTH: DANUREJAN

Month of Dulkahidah, Year Be 1751, Raden Adipati Danurejo received clear news that many people were coming to Tegalrejo, or he was offended that his messengers placing stakes for the road were chased and about to be captured. So, in the morning Raden Adipati went to the lodge to inform Kanjeng Tuan Resident Smissaert or Tuan Secretary Chevallier that Pangeran Diponegoro would certainly become a rebel.

Kanjeng Tuan Resident then gave orders to Raden Adipati to clarify further.

Tuesday Pon

The third

Month of Besar

Year Be 1751

Raden Adipati informed Kanjeng Tuan Resident that Pangeran Diponegoro had indeed formed ranks intending to rebel. At that time, Raden Adipati gathered all the bupati, questioning who knew of Pangeran Diponegoro's deliberations or who wanted to follow and become rebels. From the officials' replies, some said they did not know, some said they would not follow.

14. THE FOURTEENTH: DANUREJAN

Then on Wednesday Wage

The fourth

Month of Besar

Year Be 1751

Raden Adipati Danurejo came to the office together with:

Raden Tumenggung Mayor Wironegoro

Mas Tumenggung Sindunegoro

Mas Tumenggung Menduro

Deliberating in the presence of:

Kanjeng Tuan Resident Smissaert

Tuan Secretary Chevallier

Tuan Interpreter Dietrée

Their deliberation concluded it was best to inform Kanjeng Ratu Ageng.

Those who went to the kraton:

Tuan Interpreter Dietrée

Raden Tumenggung Mayor Wironegoro.

The two arrived at the kraton and met Kanjeng Ratu Ageng, then paid respects. Secondly, they informed [her] that now Kanjeng Ratu's son Pangeran Diponegoro intended to become a rebel, the sign being that large ranks had already formed.

Kanjeng Ratu's reply: "Well, you tell the Resident, thank you very much, Resident, for letting me know. Regarding that matter, I entrust it to the Resident and Danurejo. But do not fail, let the Resident inform Pangeran Mangkubumi first. If possible, ask him to persuade [Diponegoro] gently. If not possible, then let the Resident's will be done."

The Interpreter said fine. Then the interpreter and the mayor returned to the office, reported to Kanjeng Tuan Resident, conveying Kanjeng Ratu Ageng's respects. Secondly, [relaying the message] that Pangeran Diponegoro intended to become a rebel, Kanjeng Ratu said thank you. Thirdly, they were asked to explain Kanjeng Ratu's wishes according to her command: the matter was entrusted to the Resident and Danurejo. Kanjeng Tuan Resident said, "Well, good, thank you."

At that time too, around 9 o'clock in the morning, Kanjeng Tuan Resident summoned Kanjeng Pangeran Mangkubumi. Not long after, he arrived and met: 1.

Kanjeng Tuan Resident, 2. Tuan Secretary, 3. Tuan Interpreter, 4. Raden Adipati Danurejo, 5. Raden Mayor Wironegoro, 6. Mas Tumenggung Sindunegoro, 7. Mas Rio Menduro.

There Kanjeng Panembahan was asked, "How is Tuan Pangeran's son, Pangeran Diponegoro? Is he well?" Kanjeng Panembahan said fine. Then Kanjeng Tuan Resident informed him that Pangeran Diponegoro now intended to become a rebel, the sign being that ranks had already formed. Kanjeng Panembahan replied, "I have not heard that and do not know."

Kanjeng Tuan Resident said rather forcefully, "How can Tuan Pangeran's son behave in such a way? Is it possible Tuan Pangeran does not know?"

Kanjeng Panembahan replied, "Well, regarding that matter, his guardian and my grandchildren do not know about such things, because that is Danurejo's responsibility. Well, Danurejo, how about it?"

From Raden Adipati Danurejo's statement: "Pangeran Diponegoro shows signs of intending to become a rebel; the sign is that ranks have already formed. Well, if that is truly so, then it depends on Tuan Resident's wishes."

[Resident:] "Yes, just so, Tuan Pangeran. I have already informed Kanjeng Ratu Ageng; by Kanjeng Ratu's command, I was told to deliberate with Tuan Pangeran." [Mangkubumi:] "Well, just so, Tuan Resident. I just follow whatever Tuan Resident decides."

After the deliberation was concluded, Kanjeng Pangeran Mangkubumi was asked to go himself to Tegalrejo to summon Pangeran Diponegoro. And so he departed, accompanied only by 12 senior and junior retainers.

15. THE FIFTEENTH: TEGALREJO

Not long after, Kanjeng Pangeran Mangkubumi arrived at Tegalrejo, meeting in the audience hall. Around 9 o'clock in the morning, they were seated. Then he explained the reason for his coming: he was sent by Kanjeng Tuan Resident. He spoke thus: "I was ordered by Tuan Resident Smissaert; you are summoned to come to the office."

Pangeran Diponegoro's reply: "Eee, so I have received an envoy. Well, why am I summoned?" Kanjeng Panembahan said, "To be consulted regarding the affairs of the state." "What is to be discussed?" "Well, there is much to be discussed." "Well, just so, Kiai, you may ask those relatives there, whether they agree I should go or not."

Kanjeng Panembahan also asked the sentono, "What is the deliberation of all the sentono?" From the statement of the sentono Mas Surodipuro Gegulu: "Do not go. If [you] go to the office, it is like a fish in a trap; what will happen later?"

At that time the sentono present were:

The elder Raden Wirioderjo, Patih of Diponegoro's household

Raden Karto Pengalasan

Mas Tumenggung Kartoderjo Sokawati

Kiai Bahwi, Pangulu of Diponegoro's household

Raden Notodirjo, younger brother-in-law

Raden Bagus Senthot, younger brother-in-law

Raden Bagus Kuncung, younger brother-in-law

"Well then, Kiai," was the statement, "[From] Your Highness's servants and sentono, how could I possibly go? Just so, Kiai, you may tell the Resident I was summoned [but] do not want to come. If my counsel is no longer used, so be it."

"How about it, Diponegoro? If I do not accompany you, surely I cannot return."

"Well, how about it, Kiai? Your Highness acts as an envoy; ordered, if willing to speak well, [fine]; if unwilling to speak, so be it. Likewise, Kiai, if Your Highness returns to the office and I do not follow, surely

later Your Highness will be made a substitute for my person. So be it, Kiai. If Your Highness prioritizes affection and position, then Your Highness should return. If Your Highness prioritizes me, then do not return; it is better to stay here."

At that point, Kanjeng Pangeran Mangkubumi stopped and stayed at Diponegoro's residence. Then messengers were sent home to fetch wives, children, [and] sentono, ordered to depart for the village of Tangkilan. The departure was very rushed, around 12 o'clock noon. As for Pangeran Diponegoro's wife and children, that same day they departed for Selarong or wherever was a safe place.

16. THE SIXTEENTH: OFFICE

Being at the office, around 12 o'clock noon, Kanjeng Tuan Resident waited for the arrival of Kanjeng Pangeran Mangkubumi, who had been ordered to summon Pangeran Diponegoro at Tegalrejo, but he had not yet returned, which was already suspected to mean a different agreement.

Kanjeng Tuan Resident then summoned Mas Tumenggung Sindunegoro, head Bupati of the outer regions, and Mas Tumenggung Menduro, Bupati Miji; Kanjeng Tuan Resident's carriage met them. Upon arriving at the office, the two were then ordered to follow up on Kanjeng Pangeran Mangkubumi or Pangeran Diponegoro. Then the two departed for Tegalrejo. After those two tumenggung left, they were followed by soldiers with cannon, as well as hussars from the main lodge and hussars from the adjacent lodge, kraton soldiers.

17. THE SEVENTEENTH: JULY 20, 1825, TEGALREJO

Wednesday Wage

The fourth

Month of Besar

Year Be

Around 3 o'clock in the afternoon

Kanjeng Pangeran Diponegoro [and] Kanjeng Pangeran Mangkubumi were still seated in the pavilion at Tegalrejo, attended by officials and already prepared in military attire. Not long after, a servant came to report that Mas Tumenggung Sindunegoro and Mas Tumenggung Menduro requested to meet, because they were ordered by Kanjeng Tuan Resident.

Then they were summoned to come before the two Kanjeng Pangeran. Kanjeng Pangeran Diponegoro asked, "Sindunegoro, what were you ordered [to do] by the Resident?" Mas Tumenggung's reply: "Servant was ordered by Your Highness's relative, Kanjeng Tuan Resident Smissaert; firstly, to convey respects; secondly, Your Highness is summoned to come to the office."

"Well, what business does the Resident have summoning me?"

Mas Tumenggung's reply: "Servant is not fully informed."

"How is it, Sindunegoro or Menduro? Ordered [to summon someone], yet you don't know the reason or the need for the summons?"

"Servant is just carrying out the order, but according to reports, Your Highness is to be consulted regarding the troubles of the state."

"Yes, fine. Is there no other matter to discuss?"

Mas Tumenggung stated there was not.

"How about it, Sindunegoro and you, Menduro? Try to speak plainly; don't act foolishly towards me. And you should remember, from your parents' time, they were treated well by my parents, and you yourselves were both treated well by my younger brother the Sultan. And as priyayi holding authority, surely you know the discussion."

From the statement of the two Mas Tumenggung: "Regarding such matters, servant feels Your Highness already understands; servant is afraid to state many regulations. Moreover, servant does not dare reveal or know Kanjeng Tuan Resident's hidden thoughts."

"Well, who was at the office earlier?"

Mas Tumenggung's reply: "Servant, Kiai Lurah, Raden Adipati Danurejo."

Before long, while still talking, a servant came to report that outside, a great many Company [soldiers] were arriving.

"Well, how about it, Sindunegoro? You brought the Company behind you?"

The reply was no: "Perhaps those Dutch are just strolling."
At that point, many sentono stood up wanting to kill the two Mas Tumenggung, but the pangeran forbade it. The two Mas Tumenggung then quickly exited. The two Kanjeng Pangeran also came out, mounted on horses. As soon as they were outside the gate, the Company prepared their positions and then fought with the rebels. Those rebels' weapons were spears and slings. The cannon fire began around 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and hussars and dragoons arrived, then fierce fighting erupted. The rebels were defeated, leaving the two Kanjeng Pangeran southwest of Tegalrejo. The fighting reached the thickets and was fierce, but night fell quickly. Many rebels were captured, or many hussars died there. The two Kanjeng Pangeran managed to escape from there during the fierce fighting under cover of darkness. As for the number of rebels during the fight at Tegalrejo, there were approximately three thousand people. The reason there were so many people was because Kanjeng Pangeran's appanage land was extensive, 1000 karyo, and the land was good, plus he received the lease of the Tuwoburu land in Jlegong, Kulon Progo, where the rank of mantri was twelve, each mantri having twenty subordinate village heads: Kepedak, Pangrembe, Ponokawan. Around 500 people among the sentono died at that time, [including] Mas Ngabei Brojodirjo, head of the Wirabraja kraton soldiers; many others too. The Company, after the battle ended around 7 o'clock in the evening, then burned the houses at Tegalrejo, the house of Pangeran Diponegoro and the houses of all the common people, because the inhabitants had already fled from there. The Company then withdrew to the main lodge. During that night, inside the State of Yogya, things were still pleasant, like a peaceful state; priyayi came to pay respects, people were trading in the market, and many Chinese were still peddling goods. Then,
Thursday Pon
Date [...]
Month [...]
Year [...]
Mangkunegaran Jager reinforcements arrived in Yogya, approximately 200 foot soldiers, 80 cavalry.

18. THE EIGHTEENTH: [MAP OF DIPONEGORO'S HOUSE]

This is a map of Diponegoro's house or at Tegalrejo

19. THE NINETEENTH: [GOING TO SELARONG]

The departure of the two Kanjeng Gusti was around 7 o'clock in the evening after the battle at Tegalrejo, retreating westward. They spent one night in Selo village, Gamping region. The next morning they arrived at Selarong village or Kalisoka, settling the wives and children. Thursday afternoon they returned to Selarong again, staying there Friday night. There people gathered again, and that night they discussed forming ranks at Kacepit, north of Bantul Peken village. At that time, the agreement was: if the enemy came, they would fight; if there was no enemy, they would just remain in formation. The next morning,
Friday
Date [...]
Month of Besar
Year [...]
Around nine o'clock in the morning, the Company was seen approaching.

20. THE TWENTIETH: [BATTLE OF BANTUL]

During the Bantul battle, the Company or the Yogya Kraton soldiers and the bupati or Mangkunegaran Jagers, upon seeing the rebels were very numerous, estimated at 5000 rebels, advanced into fierce battle. When hit by cannon fire, the rebels scattered and fled into the village. The Company then

entered Bantul Peken village, burning houses, while the rebels hid within the village.

When the Company or Tumenggung or Mangkunegaran Jagers were inside the village, the rebels came again from the road north of the village, or some advanced from the south along the village road, surrounding both sides of the village.

The Company had just halted; around 12 o'clock noon, the rebels attacked, forcing the Company to retreat northward along the main road. The battle was fierce; the Company was pursued from Bantul to Jarakan or to the Yogya Kraton Fort, about 8 pal distance from Bantul.

There the rebels stopped; the Company entered the main lodge. As for the Yogya bupati, they then gathered at the Pagelaran, sitting in the western flanking Pavilion.

Raden Adipati Danurejo asked Mas Tumenggung Sindunegoro, Raden Tumenggung Mertoloyo, [and] Raden Tumenggung Ronodiningrat; those three Tumenggung just spoke jokingly while drinking tea and eating sweets.

Meanwhile, the assembled bupati who had just been on patrol reported what had happened, and some spoke comfortingly because around 3 o'clock in the afternoon, reinforcements arrived from Magelang: white-skinned soldiers, about 120, with many supplies. But reportedly, that Company had just been ambushed or robbed on the main road at Logorok or Pisangan up to Mlati.

21. THE TWENTY-FIRST: BATTLE OF TUGU

Around 4 o'clock that same afternoon, Mas Ronowinoto ran from the northern gate southward through Wringin Kurung, shouting, "Raden Adipati, the rebels have reached Tugu!"

There Raden Adipati ordered all the bupati to intercept the rebels coming to Tugu. All the bupati then went to intercept the rebels, but first returned to their own homes.

Raden Adipati then proceeded northward, walking in front of the main lodge up to the north of Danurejan, right at the Gledegan gate of Wiryo Kusuman, accompanied by only 10 men.

The rebels were already south of Tugu, right in front of Pringgodiwirian. There were thousands of rebels, and the distance between the rebels and Raden Adipati was about $\frac{3}{4}$ pal.

Raden Adipati retreated southward, the rebels advanced northward. Then soldiers with cannon came from the main lodge. There, fierce fighting erupted between the Company and the rebels on the main road in front of the Gledegan, right at Danurejan, until 9 o'clock at night. During that night, pangeran, tumenggung, mantri, palace soldiers, and even commoners outside the kraton fort, many fled to the villages or entered the kraton fort. Pangeran Prabuningrat formed ranks inside the kraton.

22. THE TWENTY-SECOND: MAP OF TUGU

Map of Tugu

Two two palms make one pal

Map of Bantul:

Yogya

Tugu

Sonosewu

Kutogede

Plered

Rejokusumo

Rejowinangun

Purworejo
Wonocatur
Pengawatrejo
Jenu
Kalasan
Bedoyo
Melati
Denggung Pisangan
Tempel
Mount Pare
Mount Gelap
Mount Berjo
Mount Gamping
Mount Kanigoro
Mount Selarong
Mount Kasangan
Mount Wujil
Mount Merisi
Bantul Village
Krapyak
Mount Merapi
Mount Plawangan
Mount Bangkil
Mount Tanjungtirto
Mount Prambanan
Pasekan
Tlogo
Kasian
Kacepit
Tegalrejo
Kalibedok River
Kalibayem River

Pakualaman

Kajiwan

Tegalsari Market

Rejodani

[Right Column]

No. 1. Battle of Tegalrejo

Battle of Bantul

Battle of Tugu

Battle of Selarong Ambarmoyo

Battle of Plered

Battle of Sambiroto

Battle of Kasuran

Battle of Lengkong

Battle of Tulungan, Pangeran Prabu defeated

Battle of Telogo, Sentot wounded

Battle of Mount Berjo, Basah Sumonegoro wounded

Battle of Pare, Basah Ngabdul Kamil and Prawira Kusuma wounded

Battle of Kasian

Battle of Mangir

23. THE TWENTY-THIRD: MAP OF THE KRATON FORT BESIEGED BY REBELS

24. THE TWENTY-FOURTH: THE EXIT OF PANGERAN HADINEGORO

Wednesday Wage

The fourth

Month of Besar

Year Be

Around 4 o'clock in the afternoon, hearing the sound of cannon, located where his older brother's house was, Kanjeng Pangeran Diponegoro, he already suspected his brother was being attacked by the Company. At that time too, he then gave orders to teachers and children or sentono that he wanted to leave and follow his brother.

After hearing news that his older brother Kanjeng Pangeran Diponegoro and his father Kanjeng Pangeran Mangkubumi had escaped, Pangeran Hadinegoro was able to depart at night, arriving at Cingkiran village. Then on Friday, during the Bantul battle, he was already positioned south of the village. After the battle, he met his older brother in Selarong village. Saturday morning, he was then appointed war commander, head of the war, and changed his name to Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Suryaningalogo.

25. THE TWENTY-FIFTH: ESTABLISHING COURT AT SELARONG

Friday Legi

The sixth

Month of Besar

Year Be

Around 2 o'clock in the afternoon, they began establishing court at Selarong. Many people acclaimed Pangeran Diponegoro as Kanjeng Panembahan Anom, [and] Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Mangkubumi named Kanjeng Panembahan Sepuh. There, demang, bekel, penajungan, or people with many relatives and wealthy people came in large numbers asking to join the holy war.

Likewise, various kiai or religious officials came in large numbers offering prayers for safety. Demang or bekel who were sentono from powerful priyayi brought wealth from the common people, and those who had committed murder or become impoverished.

Map of Selarong Rest House

Map of Selarong Rest House

Map of Gung Selarong or Guwo Selarong

Map of Gung Selarong or Gua Selarong

26. THE TWENTY-SIXTH: APPOINTMENT OF WAR COMMANDER

Day by day, more people came, wanting nothing else but help and asking to join the holy war, especially many sentono who left Yogya or kraton soldiers. All sentono were assigned places as war commanders:

Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Suryaningalogo became Patih with command over senopati wherever the land followed the rebels.

Pangeran Abubakar, senopati of the Kedu region.

Pangeran Joyokusumo, changed name to Pangeran Bei, senopati of the Mataram region north of Yogya.

Pangeran Hadisuryo, senopati of the Mataram region west of the state, Gamping Sendang Pitu region.

Pangeran Balitar, senopati of the Mataram region, Sambiroto north of Yogya.

Raden Tumenggung Danukusumo, senopati of the Romo and Banyumas regions, while overseeing Pangeran Adipati Anom.

Raden Tumenggung Notoyudo [and] Raden Rio Notorejo, senopati of Ledok, Gowong, Kedu, Ketitang.

Raden Tumenggung Kartodirjo, Raden Tumenggung Karto Pengalasan, [and] Raden Tumenggung Wiryodirjo, senopati of the Sokowati, Kerjo, Tanjong regions in Pajang.

Kiai Ngabehi Resoprojo, patih of Mangkubumi's household, with his son named Raden Tumenggung Joyosundargo Prawiroprojo, senopati of Lengis, Bagelen region to the east.

Raden Rio Kusumonoto Prawirodirjo Wahadi, senopati of Pajang Dososelo.

Raden Tumenggung Mertoloyo [and] Raden Tumenggung Wiryokusumo, senopati of Wedi Bonagung, Pajang region.

Raden Tumenggung Dipodirjo [and] Raden Tumenggung Sutodirjo, senopati of Pluneng, Pajang region north of Gondang.

Raden Tumenggung Sosrodilogo, senopati of Rajekwesi.

Pangeran Suryowijoyo, senopati of Samen south of Yogya.

Pangeran Suryokusumo, son of Mangkubumi, alias Raden Mas Muntahir, senopati of East Bagelen, Lengis region.

When the war had lasted twenty days, Raden Tumenggung Rojoniti went to Yogya, was ambushed on the Gondang road, then returned to Klaten. Another day, he proceeded to arrive in Yogya together with Kanjeng Tuan Besar De Kock.

27. THE TWENTY-SEVENTH: THE VILLAGE SENOPATI

Mas Joyomenggolo Samen, changed name to Mas Tumenggung Joyonegoro Samen, Great Demang.

Kiai Surodilogo, Demang.

Kiai Amad Ngarpah Lendung Sucen.

Mas Mulyosentiko.

Kiai Trunowijoyo, demang of Gamplong, changed name to Kiai Tumenggung Cokronegoro Gamplong.

Mas Demang Surorejo Randu Gunting north of Kalasan, named Mas Tumenggung Surorejo Kalasan.

Kiai Tumenggung Suronegoro Karongang.

Kiai Tumenggung Sudironegoro Sumber.

Mas Mangun Negoro Pleret.

Damaged Rest Houses

Kalisoko

Gegulu

Kulur

Suwelo

Kutogiri

Cremo

Mataram

Teganing

Pereng

Banyumeneng

Pendem, where Kanjeng Ratu died

Sambiroto

Pengasih, utterly destroyed

Rejoso

Pengasih again, Mount Gempal, fort built

Turep or Kulur, destroyed

28. THE TWENTY-EIGHTH: RADEN TUMENGGUNG MANGKUWIJOYO

Thursday Kliwon

The fifth

Month of Besar

Year Be

That Raden Tumenggung Mangkuwijoyo's exit from the Danurejan, those accompanying:

1 his wife named Raden Semitoresmi

2 ladies-in-waiting

2 retainers

1 servant named Pak Riwuk

Because at that time he was very poor due to heavy opium use. Carried by his wife: 1 opium container, 1 banner. Carried by Pak Riwuk: various goods.

Carried by the retainer: 1 drum with various cloths.

When they reached north of Sonogaran, they were met by many rebels.

Initially, the rebels likely intended to rob and plunder, but upon realizing it was Raden Tumenggung Mangkuwijoyo, all the rebels stopped and squatted.

Raden Tumenggung Mangkuwijoyo asked, speaking thus: "Well, who are you people?"

All the rebels replied, indicating their villages and own homes. Those rebels were then ordered to summon their leader named Mas Demang Joyodrono. When that demang arrived, he asked why Raden Tumenggung was still standing.

The demang respectfully asked to know where the Tuan wished to go.

Raden Tumenggung replied, "Whatever the demang wishes, I will follow." Then they went to the house of demang Joyodrono in Tajem village.

When Raden Tumenggung arrived there, he then beat the drum with orders to inform all people or demang penajungan to come, [stating] that his name was Pangeran Adipati Mangkudiningrat. The demang said fine, "And whoever does not follow me may be killed, their neck cut."

After two days, or on Saturday, his ranks had gathered, numbering 5000 people. Then he gave orders to appoint Tumenggung [and] Ronggo, as his many relatives came to join him, once his ranks had become large.

On Monday, they captured [people] and went up to the Pakualaman.

There Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Paku Alam the Elder, when a servant came to report that rebels had arrived and climbed the stone wall, Kanjeng Gusti asked thus: "Those rebels, who are they?"

The servant replied respectfully, "Those rebels are insurgents." "Do they not have a leader? And who is the leader?" "Your Highness's own grandson, Raden Tumenggung Mangkuwijoyo."

"Ah, that is my own grandson." Then Kanjeng Gusti asked to ascend the gate.

When the rebels saw that Kanjeng Gusti intended to ascend the gate, they informed Pangeran Mangkudiningrat. The Pangeran asked, "Well, where is grandfather going? How about it, if grandfather leaves, isn't it a pity, an old man? Later if he swears an oath, it will bring misfortune."

"No, enough, all rebels may withdraw, do not dare violate the Pakualaman again."

Pangeran Mangkudiningrat then withdrew with all the officials. Then, another day, all his relatives had arrived, thinking it was uncomfortable in Tajem village.

Then they deliberated with his relatives or with the village elder; the village elder named Mas Joyo Permoyo was given the name Raden Tumenggung Jajaningrat, who was made patih. After reaching an agreement, they wished to go to Padakan. They formed ranks at Langon, advancing into the Kedu region where there was no opposition from his grandfather or his relatives. Then it happened at Padakan, Kulon Progo; the ranks were at Langon.

All his male relatives were given names:

Raden Sosro Atmojo became Pangeran Ario Pakuningrat

Raden Wirio Atmojo became Pangeran Wiriodiningrat

Raden Sewandono became Pangeran Cokrodiningrat

Raden Mangkuwiloyo became Pangeran Suryomantaram

Raden Ngiso became Pangeran Prangwedono

Raden Bancak became Pangeran Joyodiningrat

Raden Dermo Atmojo became Pangeran Pakuningprang

Raden Murcito Atmojo became Pangeran Cokrokusumo

Raden Mulio became Pangeran Sumaningrat

Raden Permen became Pangeran Rio Seputro

Raden Tumenggung Mangkudirjo, Kanjeng Pangeran Adipati Ario Notoprojo That Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Mangkudiningrat with his pangeran relatives, let alone sentono, were fortunate to form ranks at Langon. Then they advanced, subjugating [areas] going into the Kedu region. Within days, his ranks had reached Bandungan, Kulon Progo, and west of the Magelang office, appointing more priyayi, bupati, Tumenggung, Ronggo, Ngabehi, but that Kanjeng Gusti's behavior was somewhat rough.

As for Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Ario Notoprojo, at that time he had not yet joined as a senopati, because he was newly ill with smallpox in Padakan village, but it was rumored he frequently left the ranks. He could become a senopati after recovering from smallpox. Sinuwun was at Jakso.

29. THE TWENTY-NINTH: [OMENS OF WAR]

Recounting again, when at Selarong, the signs of the great war revealed to humanity appeared, such as:

The comet appeared up to two or three times.

The Bedok River had a great flood during the dry season.

The water of Beji Jilani was taken by many people, people from Mataram, Pajang, Kedu, Bagelen; likely from the talk of kendi sellers so that many people would buy kendi; reportedly, whoever did not drink the water of Beji Jilani could not reach the peaceful state.

The arrival of Kiai Guru Mojo with his relatives:

Kiai Kasan Besari

Kiai Baderan

Kiai Karang

The arrival of Kiai Guru Kaweron from Kedu with his wife and children.

The arrival of Mas Lurah Majasto.

The arrival of the guru kiai giving prayers for safety.

The arrival of Raden Ayu Wirionegoro who then held Sinuwun's face.

The arrival of Raden Tumenggung Mertoloyo, captured by the rebel Joyonegoro.

The arrival of Palace soldiers at Selarong.

All food became cheaper.

The market beside the Bedok River was very large with people selling.

Building an audience hall beside the Bedok River named Tarub Agung.

Forming the Bulkio soldiers, santri numbering 212, their music being gong and drum.

Forming the Barjumungah soldiers, also santri, 40 strong.

The arrival of Raden Mas Suwongso, grandson of the Pakunegara, captured by Mas Tumenggung Surorejo Randugunting at the Opak River; his 80 hussar soldiers reduced to 3.

The arrival of Raden Tumenggung Wiryokusumo bringing Raden Notowiryo, a mantri of Surakarta, who was with the large procession of Raden Tumenggung Rojoniti ambushed at Gondang.

Sinuwun received inspiration, given revelation.

The people at Selarong were countless like ants.

Those Bulkio soldiers were sent forth to Dimoyo or Kali Jengking, the border of Kedu and Yogya; the battle was won entirely by Raden Adipati Danuningrat; the death of Guru Mlangi.

The death of Raden Tumenggung Sumodilogo, Bupati of Kedu Parakan, killed by his own man, also from Kedu Parakan, named Setrodipo; eventually that Setrodipo was named Tumenggung Kertosiluman Sumodilogo.

Arrival of a letter from Yogya from Kanjeng Tuan Besar De Kock, met at Pejajaran.

At that time, starting Friday, date [...] month of Besar, year [...], outside the Yogya Kraton fort, houses were burned for about 45 days or more, and rebels plundered.

Rebels blocked traders; everything entering Yogya was forbidden. If traders entered secretly and were caught, the person was killed, trade goods or clothing plundered. But the rebel leaders also let traders in, for example:

One strip of Javanese sugar outside cost ½ duit; inside the fort it sold for f 1 silver.

Rice that outside cost 50 duit, inside the fort sold for up to f 25 silver; some was exchanged for a gold keris sheath cover.

Other goods or tobacco inside the fort, the count was uncertain.

30. THE THIRTIETH: INSIDE THE YOGYA FORT

When the turmoil began, for about three days, the priyayi were still as in a peaceful state.

When the turmoil had lasted ten days, there were still people selling rice, but the fish was only chicken or pigeon.

Turmoil lasted fifteen days, rarely did people sell rice; the fish sold was gourami [or] wader because many ponds no longer received water.

Turmoil lasted twenty days, the common people were already eating palm heart or banana trunk, whatever could possibly be eaten.

At that time horses were very cheap; 1 horse with its tack could be had for two rupiah because there was nothing to feed them.

When many people started liking to eat horse meat, the price of horses rose again to ten rupiah or fifteen rupiah.

As for the behavior of people searching for food, it cannot be described. Then came much sickness, an epidemic, due to the price of rice or sugar as mentioned before in no. 29. When Yogya was besieged by rebels, Surakarta priyayi [and] tumenggung many stood guard inside the State of Yogya.

At the time of the exit of Bendoro Raden Ayu Dewaningrum, usually a leader among her co-wives, rumored to be the flower of the Yogya Kraton, she was the primary junior wife of Sinuwun Jarot.

Once at Selarong, she was then taken as wife by Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Suryaningalogo until now, having two children: 1 boy named Raden Ario Sumodiningrat, 1 girl named Raden Ajeng Andaliak who became the wife of Sinuwun Timur, receiving the name Gusti Ratu Kedaton.

[She] had one son; when still pregnant with him, his father died in the month of Ramelan, the 20th, a Tuesday, year Dal. Then during the Grebek Puasa, Gusti Ratu Kedaton gave birth to a boy given the name Gusti Muhamad, on Saturday Pahing, date [...] month of Sawal, year [...].

31. THE THIRTY-FIRST: SINUWUN TIMUR TAKEN TO THE MAIN LODGE

Turmoil lasted five days, Sinuwun Timur was taken to the main lodge; after one day and one night, he returned to the Kedaton because he just cried while at the lodge.

Turmoil lasted ten days, taken again to the lodge, stayed one day and one night, returned to the kedaton.

Turmoil lasted fifteen days, taken again to the lodge until the arrival of Kanjeng Tuan Besar De Kock or Kanjeng Tuan Besar Van Geen. After Tuan Besar arrived, for fifty-five days Sinuwun returned to the Kedaton; the one who brought him from the lodge was Kanjeng Ratu Ageng, wife of Sinuwun Raja. Gusti Gathot was still inside the Kraton. Kanjeng Ratu, wife of Sinuwun Jarot, was still inside the kraton because she happened to be sick. Upon the exit of Bendoro Putri from the Kedaton, many disguised themselves to be safe at the Company checkpoints or rebel checkpoints.

The visits of the gurus coming to Selarong:

Kiai Guru Kaweron from the Kedu region

Kiai Guru Mojo from the Pajang region

Kiai Guru Kasan Besari from the Pajang region

Kiai Guru Karang from the Pajang region

Kiai Guru Baderan from the Pajang region

Kiai Guru Mlangi from the Yogya region

32. THE THIRTY-SECOND: [ARRIVAL OF KANJENG GUSTI PANGERAN MURDANINGRAT]

When Kanjeng Sinuwun Timur returned from the lodge to the Kraton, eight days later Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Murdaningrat arrived in Yogya from Surabaya, staying at the Kadipaten residence, becoming regent of the Yogya Kraton. Turmoil lasted twenty-five days, Kanjeng Tuan Besar De Kock arrived in Yogya. At that time in Yogya, all food was cheap; previously in Yogya many people lacked food, then at that time food was cheap, so many people fell ill because they overate without restraint.

Likewise Sinuwun, let alone the pangeran and priyayi inside the State of Yogya, all received rations of rice or salt or received spending money to buy whatever they lacked.

Upon the arrival of Kanjeng Tuan Besar, the number of soldiers was around 15,000. As long as Kanjeng Tuan Besar was in Yogya, he halted the soldiers while clarifying the reasoning and identifying the location of the Rebels. At that time, Kanjeng Tuan Resident Smissaert or Tuan Secretary Chevallier, neither was mentioned.

Approximately, the reasoning being clear, then sent a letter.

All the officials [and] soldiers were exhausted.

Spy messengers had clarified the location of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Diponegoro or Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Mangkubumi; about 10 days after the arrival of Kanjeng Tuan Besar, messengers were then sent to Selarong. The one who went was Raden Tumenggung Mertodiningrat, bekel bupati, or the one accompanied by many mantri, to summon Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Diponegoro or Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Mangkubumi. The two Kanjeng Gusti were requested to return to Yogya, and whatever their requests were, they should state them. And that messenger of Kanjeng Tuan Besar also met [them] at Kacepit village, north of Bantul Peken.

The one accompanying that messenger was Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Suryaningalogo, along with Kiai Prawirosastro, who was accustomed to being the letter receiver. The letter was replied to, but there was still discord; the discord concerned matters of territory or the administration of religious authority.

Reportedly, Kanjeng Tuan Besar De Kock's wish was to request release from the company's treaty, like Giyanti with the late Sinuwun. Because the two kraton, Yogya and Surakarta, already had ruling kings, thus following Pangeran Diponegoro's wish, wherever land he requested, he could establish himself as a religious ruler, but still guarded by the company like his ancestors ruled the Mataram Kraton.

Reportedly, Pangeran Diponegoro refused to accept. From Pangeran Diponegoro's request: "If Tuan Besar wishes to make peace, fine, but the Company may only reside in three places: 1 Batavia, 2 Semarang, 3 Surabaya. As for the Pesisir land, whichever Tuan Besar desires must be relinquished." After that discussion failed, at that time outside, the war raged in the villages or there was mutual ambushing. 1 Demak land fortunately returned to the Jaksa.

33. THE THIRTY-THIRD: SELARONG

Then, after receiving the letter from Kanjeng Tuan Besar De Kock, from the deliberation of the high officials, the soldiers were then prepared. With the deliberation of the kiai or the gurus, Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Diponegoro was given the name Sultan, upholding the religion of the Prophet. Once agreed upon by the statement of the officials, from the statement of Kiai Guru Kaweron

Day [...]

Market day [...]

Date [...]

Month [...]

Year [...]

Thus was established the name Sinuwun Ngabdul Kamid Kaheri Hayru Cokro Kabedul Mukminina Sayidin Panotogomo Kalipatu Rasul Lilahi Sam Senopati Prang Mataram.

The Fall of Selarong

Day [Friday]

Date [17]

Month Sura [sic, Sapar]

Year

Selarong was attacked by the enemy without a fight. Consequently, the many people dispersed, all fled. And Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Suryaningalogo retreated southward, going to Bantul Karang village. Upon realizing the enemy was too numerous, he continued southward to Cengkiran village or crossed west of the Progo to Brosot or Sedakan.

As for Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Mangkubumi, arriving at Kalisoko, he took his daughter-in-law Kanjeng Ratu Sekar Kedaton, wife of Kanjeng Sultan Ngabdul Kamid, brought her to Gegulu then to Kulur. And the many followers went to Mount Duk west of the Progo, or went to other villages, wherever a hiding place could be made. And the followers were extremely miserable and destitute; all clothing or one horse with its tack fetched f 6.50.

34. THE THIRTY-FOURTH: SINUWUN AT THE TIME IN SELARONG

Exiting towards the east bank of the river, those following numbered only 60 people. The Kiai:

Kiai Guru Mojo

Mas Lurah Majasto

Sentono Raden Tirto Atmojo

Once on the east side of the Bedok River, there were no longer Javanese soldiers in formation. They still advanced west of Kacepit village, west of the cemetery. There, there was no sound of rifle fire. The aforementioned sentono ordered scouts to see the exact location [of the enemy]. That sentono advanced to the cemetery, climbed a frangipani tree; there he saw soldiers who were behind, still on the main road stretching north, their ranks north of the silk-cotton tree north of Bantul Peken village. The Company's ranks were divided in two: one column went straight to the Selarong rest house; one column south, one column north in Bantul village.

The map is as shown before.

The sentono reported that the enemy was too numerous, but servant's soldiers were gone. Sinuwun retreated westward along the road beside the Selarong rest house, then crossed the river. The Selarong rest house was seen burning; Sinuwun then continued westward. That sentono was still seen escorting a small cannon. Raden Tirto Atmojo was caught up by hussars, then fought across the river. Then that sentono retreated with his companions, about 25 people, retreating north-west along the road north of Gua Selarong.

Sinuwun then climbed Mount Hambarmoyo south of the rest house or south of the hermitage. There he encountered soldiers who had just burned the rest house buildings, then fought briefly. At that time, those following numbered only 25 or 30 people. During the fight there:

Mas Lurah Majasto died.

Raden Bagus Kuncung was wounded in the left thigh.

There was a servant named Seh, but called Seh Abang because his clothing was a red woolen jacket. After the battle, acting like a madman, then at Kalisoka village, that Seh disappeared. During Sinuwun's retreat arriving at Kalisoka village, Sinuwun suffered from sore eyes, likely affected by gunpowder.

After two days, the soldiers gathered again, about 500 people. Then they advanced again towards Kembangmutiar village, north near the Selarong rest house, still on the west bank of the Bedok River. Staying overnight, the next morning they were attacked by the Company; not engaging in battle, they then retreated westward towards the Mountain. Reaching the middle of the mountain, they stopped there.

Not long after, Mas Ajeng Joyonegoro, wife of Joyonegoro Samen, brought 1 cone of rice [and] fish dishes in 1 carrier. There Sinuwun then ate, sitting on a rock; his servants also ate, just standing. Then one man wearing red clothes was seen, and another man and a hussar came chasing, but because the mountain had many holes [and] ravines, the hussar could only pursue along the flat path, thus remaining safe.

[35. BATTLE AT TRUCUK, QUARREL WITH SURYANINGALOGO]

Then Sinuwun stayed overnight at Trucuk, and the Company followed on the south side of Kalisoko village in the fields beside the Progo River. The next morning, battle at Trucuk. Sinuwun retreated at night, staying overnight at Kalakan. The next morning, returned to Trucuk again, Pringalang, Bakalan, retreated to Kalakan. Then that night reached Gamplong, stayed overnight. The next morning went to Gegulu, traveling via Pasar Wates. And the Company that followed, the next morning returned to Yogya, traveling via Pedes then Telogogamping.

Arriving at Gegulu, the servants and sentono gathered. At that time Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Suryaningalogo had not yet arrived, still being in Gentan Kecubung village.

He was thought to be returning or setting a trap for his older brother Sinuwun, because during the Selarong battle he was a great senopati; however, from the start of the Selarong battle, he was not seen with all his soldiers, even though he had many soldiers, 1500.

Upon hearing news that Sinuwun was extremely angry, some even reported [Suryaningalogo] was to be eliminated and killed. And Sinuwun actually said this: "Well, how could Surengalogo be so cruel to me? He just fled, taking so many soldiers with him. For a senopati to behave like that! If so, it's better just to eliminate him."

At that time there was a sentono who approached with this statement: "Don't, Gusti! If Your Highness thinks like that, from my understanding, it was just out of fear that he forgot himself and hid, not thinking of Your Highness." Sinuwun replied thus: "Yes, it's not like that; actually, your older brother has no manners."

Then Sinuwun summoned the sentono who had spoken, and Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Suryaningalogo was already in the southern part of Gegulu village. Once he arrived and presented himself before Sinuwun, Sinuwun then informed him thus: "Surengalogo, I was briefly tempted; initially, I was already very angry with you, because from the start of the Selarong battle until now, you have not met with me."

"Try, if not for your younger brother Si Tirto Atmojo, likely your neck would already be forfeit."

At that time, messengers were then sent to summon the Bulkio soldiers who were stationed at Dimoyo. Once the Bulkio soldiers arrived, they then advanced again, attacking Kluwa at Mount Lanang. They formed ranks at Kembanggede.

The Pengalasan forces formed ranks at Kacepit; attacked, the Company retreated to Yogya again. At that time the rebel ranks gathered large again, about 3000 or even more. There the putra sentono were before Sinuwun, still joking; Raden Tumenggung Dipowiyono's jacket was sewn on one side:

Raden Notodirjo

Raden Tirto Atmojo

Raden Notoprawiro, Sentot

Raden Sewandono.

[36. BATTLE OF KEMBANGGEDE]

Kembanggede

Monday

Market day [...]

Date 12

Month of Maulud

Year Wawu

Around 9 o'clock in the morning, battle with the Company from Yogya, or Javanese priyayi; it seemed many followed the Company. There the battle raged with the Bulkio soldiers at the northwest corner of the village, and the Bulkio soldiers and the palace soldiers suffered losses, fleeing until some hid inside broken water jars, covered up.

Then hussars came close to Sinuwun. At that time Sentot, with his older brother Raden Notodirjo or Basah Ngabdul Kamil, were counted as not yet daring to fight there. Once near, those following Sinuwun were only sentono: one still holding a spear; two, Haji Badarodin holding no weapon; three, Kiai Kudotalibejo, the gamel.

Sinuwun's retreat was because he was tearfully implored by Raden Tirto Atmojo who still held a spear. Then he retreated westward, exiting via the road at Mount Lanang, still pursued by the Company. Upon reaching the Progo, the water was middling with mud; there his horse drank.

That horse named Kiai Girassemu got stuck in the mud. There they found a small boat; poling it was impossible because it was grounded. So that boat was pulled by Raden Tirto Atmojo and the one poling it. Raden Tirto Atmojo

sank in the middle of the river; he could only get onto the boat because he was pulled up by Sinuwun, then holding onto the boat while being fired upon with rifles by soldiers. Upon reaching the bank of the Progo River, they stopped, and the Company also stopped on the east side of the Progo. During the Kembanggede battle, Kiai Guru Kasongan died; the Bulkio soldiers and the palace soldiers suffered losses.

[37. SINUWUN RETREATS, COMPANY BUILDS FORTS]

Sinuwun retreated westward, reaching west of the Bedok River. The Company then went south, stopping at Bantul Karang. Sinuwun went southwest reaching Mount Lanang. Not long after, the Company pursued again. Sinuwun or the Rebels crossed the Progo River intending to reach Gegulu village. The rebels had just crossed when they were fired upon by soldiers. The next morning the Company crossed, reaching Gegulu village, and the rebels then went to Kali Watang; battle, rebels defeated.

The rebels crossed east of the Progo; the Company still followed. Reaching Senepi village, Sinuwun or the rebels crossed at Brosot, staying overnight at Sidakan. The Company stayed overnight at Senepi. The next morning Sinuwun went west reaching Pasar Wates and north, staying overnight at Gamplong village. The Company withdrew to Yogya.

The next morning Sinuwun went north, staying overnight at Paru village, then north to Jumeneng village, staying five days there. Then attacked by the Company; battle, defeated. Sinuwun retreated westward reaching Somo Katon, stayed two nights, then westward crossing the Progo, stayed at Salakmalang two nights, then south reaching Jaksa. Then established a rest house, arranged the soldiers. Rebels from Kedu, Bagelen, Mataram, Pajang, Sokowati, and Demak all reported that their ranks were large, fighting fiercely and winning.

Then the Pengalasan forces were able to form ranks west of the Progo. Then Sinuwun went to Nglangon. Soldiers advanced to Borobudur in the Kedu region together with Pangeran Adipati Mangkudiningrat; there the battle was lost. Pangeran Adipati Mangkudiningrat was wounded in his right arm; his younger brother Pangeran Sumoningrat died. The Pengalasan soldiers and the palace soldiers suffered losses because many entered the Progo River. Two days later Sinuwun returned to Jaksa.

At that time the Company built Forts: 1 Tempel, 2 Sucen or Logorok, 3 Dimoyo or Kalijengking, 4 Trayem. Every time a Fort was built, there was certainly fierce battle. Basah Prawiro Projo with Bagelen soldiers fought at Trayem, defeated; many stories, but unsavory. When building Fort Trayem, the battle raged for 10 days.

[38. THE DESTRUCTION OF PLERED FORT]

Kertonegoro was hit by a bullet in his left wrist. Basah Ngabdul Kamil and Sentot fought at Kembangarum against Mangkunegaran soldiers; fortunately, the Pengalasan soldiers numbered seven hundred. Remaining at the Plered Palace, not long after they were attacked by Pangeran Adipati Pakunegoro. When Pangeran Adipati Pakunegoro was resting at Tanjungtirlo, Pangeran Pakunegoro was defeated. Not long after, Pengalasan was attacked by Kanjeng Tuan Besar De Kock; major battle, Pengalasan defeated. Plered Fort fell and the Pengalasan soldiers suffered losses. The major leader who died was Raden Wiryodirjo; Haji Ngiso was wounded in the left arm. Of the minor leaders or soldiers, women, and children who died at Plered Fort, there were about 1300 people.

Mas Ponowinoto, spy for Kanjeng Tuan Besar De Kock, became demang at Suwela where many followers were located. At that time Sinuwun was invited to make peace; the one carrying the letter from Kanjeng Tuan Besar De Kock was two sharifs at Jitar village. The ones accompanying [the negotiations] were Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Behi and Kiai Mojo, but the discussions failed. Pangeran Adipati Notoprojo was sent forth to Pajang but was harassed by Kiai Mojo's son, named Bagus Sis. Then Pangeran Adipati Notoprojo was transferred to become senopati east of Yogya, Karongan region.

The replacement as senopati of Pajang east of Klaten was Tuan Haji Badarodin. Sinuwun went to Purun, traveling south of Yogya. At Sambiroto, encountered the Company; battle, rebels defeated. Sinuwun stayed overnight at Purun village five days, returned to Jakso. Not long after, Sinuwun went to Nglangon; those following were new soldiers from Kulon Progo formed by Basah Kerto Pengalasan. Once at Nglangon, Sinuwun established a rest house there. Pangeran Adipati Mangkudiningrat attacked Borobudur together with Basah Kerto Pengalasan; the Kulon Progo soldier barracks; battle at Borobudur raged. Pangeran Mangkudiningrat was wounded in the right arm; the Pengalasan soldiers suffered losses, many entering the Progo River and dying. Sinuwun returned to Jakso. At that time the war of the village senopati raged, such as in:

Mataram

Pajang

Kedu

Bagelen

Banyumas

Demak

Outer Regions

At that time the company built forts:

Dimoyo, fierce battle

Pajangan, fierce battle

Tempel, fierce battle

Trayem, fierce battle

Pangeran Adipati Pakunegoro, when at Tanjungtirlo, Pengalasan was at Plered Palace; his own soldiers or the village demang's soldiers numbered 2500 people. Not long after, attacked by Pangeran Adipati Pakunegoro. Pangeran Adipati Pakunegoro was defeated. Not long after, attacked again by Pangeran Adipati Pakunegoro; he was still defeated. Another day, then attacked by Kanjeng Tuan Besar De Kock, Pengalasan was defeated and the fort fell.

[39. NEGOTIATIONS ALWAYS DEADLOCKED]

The Company built a fort at Maron, Lowanu region, and built a fort at Margolunyu, Romo region. At that time, discussions to make peace met at Purun village; the Company's messenger was Tuan Stavers, accompanied by Kiai Mojo; all discussions failed. Not long after, peace discussions again at Joholanang village, Pajang region, also failed. Another day, met again for peace talks at Sekar, Sendang Pitu region, still failed. Within days, met again for peace talks at Carikan village, Pajang region, also failed.

Not long after, Pangeran Adipati Mangkudiningrat was removed from being senopati of the Kedu region, replaced by Pangeran Pakuningrat. That Pangeran Adipati Mangkudiningrat stayed at Kalitapas or Gegerbajing, then submitted, entering Magelang, met by Kanjeng Tuan Resident Valk, at Menoreh.

As for Pangeran Adipati Ario Notoprojo, he formed ranks at Karongan, Mataram region. At that time Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Murdaningrat sent messengers to persuade his children and relatives who had joined the rebels to make peace, but it failed; all still preferred being rebels. Because at that time the rebels found enjoyment, while the people inside the Yogya fort were very distressed, and to the right and left of Yogya, in the villages, war raged.

[40. JAKSO ATTACKED, COMPANY DEFEATED AT KASURAN]

Date [...] When Jakso was attacked from the south, it fell without a fight. Sinuwun retreated westward, climbing the mountain west of Degan village, Mount Kamal. Pursued down from the mountain eastward to Pasar Kenteng; battle, defeated. Then south to Jatingarang village, then east crossing the Progo eastward, staying overnight at Kasuran village north of Mount Pare or Berjo, east of Mount Gelap.

At that time, Friday, those faithfully following—patih, sentono, servants—numbered 62 people, sixty-two including Nyai Kertojoyo. There attacked by the enemy from the south, from the east, from the north. After Friday prayers, fierce battle until midnight. The Company from the south or from the east was defeated and suffered losses, retreating towards Yogya. The Company from the north then turned back north towards Tempel.

[41. PAKUNEGARAN TROOPS WIPED OUT AT SELARONG]

Those rebels, after winning the battle at Kasuran, gathered large again, approximately 20,000 people or even more. Sinuwun then went west, staying overnight at Mriyan village. The next morning, battle at Lengkong, won. Then discussed attacking the Pakunegaran ranks located at Selarong Fort. Those Pakunegaran soldiers, about 200, all died. Sinuwun went south, attacking the Company ranks or Pakunegaran ranks at Mangir; that Company or Pakunegaran ranks were defeated. The battle raged from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until morning, from Mangir to the corner of the Yogya Fort, the southwest side. Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Pakunegoro, who was resting at Rejokusumo, upon hearing news that his soldiers and sentono stationed at Mangir were defeated, then he, Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Adipati Pakunegoro, left that position and entered the Yogya Fort. A few days later, he went to Sungkuh or Karangpandan to fulfill his vow: if he could not capture or was defeated in battle by Sultan Diponegoro, he would not wear a headcloth and would wear women's clothing. There he carried this out until his death, refusing to wear a headcloth.

[42. SINUWUN ESCAPES DANGER]

Sinuwun then went east intending to attack the Pakunegaran ranks at Rejokusumo, but found no one there; only remaining were provisions of rice or dried shrimp, the supplies of Pangeran Adipati Pakunegoro. Sinuwun went east until the Sambiroto main road, encountered the Company; battle drawn. The Company went to Kalasan Fort. Sinuwun went to Kejiwan. Then around 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Company from Kalasan attacked towards Kejiwan; then battle from 5 pm to 6 pm; Company defeated, pursued from Kejiwan to Prambanan that same night, in darkness the Company suffered losses.

Within days Sinuwun attacked the Company or Surakarta priyayi at Delanggu; major fierce battle, Company defeated, and the Company with the Pangeran retreated back to Surakarta. Another day, battle at Kalitan or Kartasura, major fierce battle, drawn. Yet another day, major battle at Mani village or Sokorojo, south of Cemani; Sinuwun wounded in the chest and hand or thigh by a large bullet or cannonball.

Sinuwun retreated to the Mataram region, Kulon Progo, resting at Rejoso. At that time met wife, children, and sentono. Then Sinuwun shaved his hair, [as did] all officials, because they had just been cornered; thus finding relief there, all were extremely happy.

[43. SULTAN SEPUH RETURNS TO YOGYA]

Sinuwun Sepuh arrived in the state of Yogya, then sent messengers to persuade his children and grandchildren who had become rebels, but the children and grandchildren were not yet willing to follow, still preferring to be rebels. However, those who had already submitted and entered Yogya were many. And Sinuwun Sepuh's wife who was outside had already entered Yogya into the kraton, Raden Ayu Semaraningsih.

At that time Pangeran Dipokusumo went out to follow his older brother, joining the rebels, then was appointed senopati at Dososelo, Pajang region. Not long after, he returned, submitting at Klaten. And Kanjeng Ratu Ageng,

Sinuwun's aunt, died at that time. And at that time all captured cannon were gathered at Ngaglik village, 20 pieces, then thrown into the Progo River at Kadang west of Gamplang.

[44. DEATH OF NGABDUL KAMIL AND SENTOT BECOMES BASAH]

Sinuwun moved the rest house to Banyumeneng. At that time appearing content, arranging the sustenance of the sentono—expenses or rice fields—those handling provisions or haj expenses, through two grebeks, Mulud and Grebek Puasa. Then moved to Pendem village; there then distributed land grants to the sentono. Then moved again to Sambiroto village east of Pleret. At that time Sinuwun was 43 years old, but outside, to the right and left, in Kedu, Pajang, Mataram regions, war raged. Kiai Joharmiskin requested permission for holy war using the fishing net banner; his soldiers, his students, santri, numbered 5000 people, forming ranks in the Bleberan region. Raden Tumenggung Danukusumo, senopati of Romo Bagelen, was appointed patih named Raden Adipati Danurejo, forming ranks at Sendang Pitu, but his intentions were bad. This was at the time of Sinuwun Diponegoro's deliberation to meet and fetch Sinuwun Timur. If already outside, he would be appointed Sultan, and Sinuwun Ngabdul Kamid would just act as guardian. But what was used as a pretext was attacking the forts. At that time the company built a fort on a small hill south of Jarakan; fierce battle, Dullah Sentot was wounded in his right knee; battle south of Mount Gamping. Another day the company built a fort at Tegalweru north of Mount Berjo; battle, Basah Ngabdul Kamil died. Then Sentot was appointed Basah, replacing his older brother Basah Ngabdul Kamil. There the battle raged; Pangeran Sumonegoro fought at Mount Berjo; his horse named Habru died; he too was hit by a bullet but not wounded, the sign being many bullets remaining in his cloth. And Dullah Prawiro Kusumo was hit by a bullet on his forehead. At that time the company was seen to have Dayak soldiers, their weapon the throwing spear; their leader sometimes used a rifle.

[45. CAPTURE OF KIAI MOJO]

And at that time Kiai Mojo requested permission to subjugate the Pajang region north of Prambanan up to north of his own village at Mojo. Upon departing, it turned out that Kiai Mojo submitted, surrendering at Klaten; the one receiving him was Pangeran Prabuningrat. The messenger was Kiai Hajali from the Bendosari freehold, Yogya region. Then brought to Klaten; upon reaching Klaten, all his weapons were confiscated. Then Kiai Mojo was taken to Salatiga and subsequently exiled with his relatives, along with Kiai Hajali and the head rebel Tumenggung, Mas Tumenggung Hurawan alias Hudopenawang. Haji Mustopo or Haji Ngabdul Kadir, initially accompanying them, upon reaching the main road north of Klaten, then fled.

[46. NEGOTIATIONS AT NGIJO]

Not long after, Sinuwun moved the rest house to Pengasih. At that time, Pajang, Mataram, Kedu, Bagelen regions, war raged, and at that time also peace talks were held. The one sent by Kanjeng Tuan Besar De Kock was Raden Tumenggung Mangunkusumo, exiting from Minggir Fort, meeting Raden Adipati Danurejo at Ngijo village, but it failed, still discordant, and then fierce war broke out.

At that time Basah Sentot attacked towards Bagelen; battle at Kroya, won. Then battle at Kedung Tawon, drawn, but Basah Sentot was wounded in the right elbow and his soldiers suffered many losses. Then retreated to the Mataram region. At that time in Yogya Sinuwun formed ranks in the Bakal or Ngongkrek region. Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Behi formed ranks south of Yogya, Samen region. Raden Adipati Danurejo formed ranks in the Sendang Pitu region. As for Basah Sentot, because his soldiers had just suffered losses, he stopped at Kedunggali, Pengasih region, while also guarding supplies. The guard soldiers were Japartomo Mandung or Jogoboyo soldiers; the leader was Dullah Prawiro Atmojo.

[47. MANY SOLDIERS WOUNDED]

At that time the followers were attacked by the company from Nanggulan; those followers suffered losses, many plundered. At that time too Dullah Prawiro Atmojo was wounded. Battle north of Dayakan village, west of Kedunggalih village, southeast of Pengasih, and the followers dispersed briefly then gathered again, still remaining there at Pengasih.

And Basah Sentot then fought at Nanggulan, won. Then formed ranks at Kaligalang, discussed peace with Tuan Roeps. After incurring Sinuwun's anger, he was then ordered to form ranks east of Yogya, staying at Kedungpring village, Gunung Kidul region. Not long after, defeated at Yogya, ordered to stay at Gawok. And at that time many senopati were newly ill. Basah Prawiro Kusumo wounded in his right thigh by a cannonball during the battle at Purwogondo. Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Behi, stationed south of Yogya, happened to be ill, stopping at Karangmojo, Kulon Progo. Battle of Cremo, death of Basah Ngusman. Battle of Tulungan, death of Pangeran Pakuningrat.

[48. THE SUBMISSION OF THE SENOPATI]

Sinuwun married off Basah Mertonegoro at Turip village. Battle of Sengir, defeat of Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Behi. At that time many officials, mantri, or heads submitted, entering Yogya, Magelang, or Bagelen. Pangeran Dipaningrat captured at Tangkisan. Kanjeng Gusti Pangeran Suryaningalogo submitted, entering Yogya. Raden Adipati Danurejo released, submitted entering the Fort. Basah Kerto Pengalasan submitted at Soka Fort, Romo region. Pangeran Diponegoro defeated in battle at Siluk; death of Pangeran Rio Mengolo and Mas Pututlowo, head of the inner mantri soldiers.

[49. DIPONEGORO'S FLIGHT]

Sinuwun was at the Progo River, crossing together with hussars. Sinuwun stopped briefly at Pengasih, then went west. At Maghrib time or 6 o'clock in the evening, crossed the Bogowonto river, westward along the Urut Sewu road. At dawn reached Klegen Petanahan village, stopped briefly for dawn prayers. After that, went north reaching Mondolangu village below Soka. Then north to Penasapan village, then west to Kejawang Depok village, stopped. Not long after, the company from Soka Fort pursued. Then Sinuwun from Kejawang went north reaching the mountain at Medono village, climbed north to Mount Condong, eastward to Karang Jambe, northeast down to Peniron village, crossed the Lukulo River, eastward to Penosagan village. Then northeast to Pujegan village, climbed northeast to Kalisalak, northeast again to Kalimas. Then eastward to Selomanik, then eastward to the Gowong region, stopped five days. Then pursued by the company from Menoreh, Lowanu, Wonosobo. Sinuwun then turned back west reaching Mount Krakal, then west reaching Condong. Those following numbered only sixteen people.

Sentono Raden Tumenggung Dipowiyono, Kiai Wongsodirjo alias Muhamad Pekih, [and] Mas Tumenggung Alapaking were ordered back east. Sinuwun then went west reaching Kajoran village, west to Worawari, northwest to Penimbun, north then climbed Mount Lanang, southwest to Kedongbulus. At Maghrib time Sinuwun stopped briefly for prayers, then west to Pringombo, then west to Wagir Kemiri, west turning south to Romokebon, and west following the river to Petahunan.

There stopped for Isha prayers. After prayers then north following the river to Sempor village, climbed to Pletuk, climbed Mount Pringtali, stopped for dawn prayers. After that, climbed Mount Sampang, road to Sudikampir village. Then at noon prayer time, 1 o'clock in the afternoon, reached Kalisarang or Wagir Kupu, stopped there to eat. After eating then went to Wono Purwo, reached Kali Pawidodaren, stopped five days there. Then pursued by the Company, searched for two days, Sinuwun not found. Sinuwun then moved to the Pejengkolan forest for fifteen days. Searched for again by the Company, not found. Sinuwun moved again to the Kali Kecendul forest, Banyumas border. The one guarding or providing food was Kiai Bangsa Lelono from Sampang village.

[50. NEGOTIATIONS AND EXILE]

On the 22nd of the month Ruwah, year Je, Sinuwun was followed by Tuan Haji Badarodin with Kiai Mlangi; there they met and respectfully discussed, urging peace. Then on the 27th of the month Ruwah that same year, Sinuwun came down from Sampang, stopping at the village of Romo Kamal; there he was met by Tuan Major Buyskes. Then continued to Kejawang Buwaran village, staying overnight. The next morning departed south reaching Urut Sewu, eastward reaching Wawar village, stayed overnight. The next morning departed eastward reaching Kadilangu, crossed the Lereng River, north along the mountain reaching Menoreh. There received a rest house along with food and clothing; likewise his servants still following Sinuwun received food or clothing. There Sinuwun stayed at the rest house, happening to be the fasting month. Then on the 26th of the Fasting month also, Sinuwun arrived in Magelang, received a rest house at Meteseh village west of the Magelang Office. Then after the fast, on the 1st of the month Sawal that same year, early morning Sinuwun went to the lodge to offer greetings for the Javanese new year. But upon arriving at the lodge, no one accompanied him. Once met there, Sinuwun discussed requesting what had already been agreed upon; in short, it became discordant, then Sinuwun was sent overseas.